

Please amend the present application as follows:

Specification

The following is a marked-up version of the specification with the language that is underlined (“ ”) being added and the language that contains strikethrough (“”) being deleted:

Page 2, line 5 through 8.

This application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/062,805, filed April 20, 1998, now U.S. Patent No. 6,132,476, and further claims the benefit of the filing date of U.S. Provisional Patent Application Serial No. 60/149,792, filed August 19, 1999. Both of these applications are hereby incorporated by reference into the present disclosure.

Page 8, line 6 through 18.

In addition to achieving substantial compliance with the strength requirements of the military specifications, of particular concern is satisfaction of the pattern requirements established for BDUs. Preferably, the camouflage patterns are applied to the BDU fabric by first dyeing the fabric a base shade and then dye printing over the base shade with the other colors of the pattern. As mentioned above, the difficulty in dyeing (and dye printing), high tenacity, flame resistant fabrics complicates satisfaction of the pattern requirements. The reasons for this difficulty are the same as those described in relation to fabric dyeing in related U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/062,805, filed April 20, 1998, now U.S. Patent No. 6,132,476. As identified in that application, the flame

retardants contained in FR cellulosics tend to be depleted by the relatively high temperatures generally considered necessary to affix dye within flame resistant fibers such as para-aramid fibers. The depletion of these flame retardants significantly reduces the flame resistance of the cellulosic fibers and therefore reduces the flame resistance of these blends.